

## SENATOR GREEN ARRESTED.

## ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Two Indictments Found, One Charging Green With Giving Bribes to Beavers to Purchase Time Recorders and the Other Accusing Green and Beavers of Entering into a Conspiracy.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Senator George E. Green, president of the International Time Recording Company and chairman of the Republican County Committee, was arrested before United States Commissioner Charles S. Hall at noon today on two indictments recently found against him by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington. Knowing that the warrant was ready to be served, Senator Green met United States Marshal S. Foster Black in the office of Assemblyman James T. Rogers, one of Mr. Green's attorneys, and surrendered. He was at once taken before Commissioner Hall and was held for a primary examination next Tuesday. Police Commissioner Jonas M. Kilmer, the millionaire patent medicine man, becoming his bondsman for \$10,000.

Senator Green pleaded not guilty to both indictments, with the privilege of withdrawing the plea and interposing such objection as shall be desired after a careful review of the indictments. Attorneys John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Theodore R. Tullith of this city have also been retained by Mr. Green.

Commissioner Hall disagreed with the New York Commissioner in the Beavers case by holding that Mr. Green is entitled to an examination before he can be held for the Federal Court at Washington; that the indictment is not primary evidence, and that the Government must produce proof outside of the indictment in order to hold him.

The warrants were brought to the city this morning by Post Office Inspector William S. Mayer of Chicago. One of the indictments is against Senator Green and George K. Beavers jointly, and charges them with conspiring to defraud the Government in the purchase of time recorders for the Post Office Department. This indictment is in twelve counts and charges that Senator Green, as president of the International Time Recording Company, on Nov. 1, 1901, entered into a conspiracy with Beavers whereby Beavers was to receive a commission of 10 per cent of the purchase price of every time recorder bought for the Post Office Department. Nine of the counts of this indictment make specific charges that at nine different times, from Dec. 9, 1901, to Oct. 9, 1902, Senator Green had checks ranging from \$318 to \$1,042 made out to him by the International Time Recording Company and that he in turn gave his personal checks for the same amount to Beavers. It is charged that these checks were drawn on the Central National Bank of New York, were deposited by Senator Green in the Knickerbocker Trust Company and that he then drew checks on the trust company in favor of Beavers.

The other indictment is in four counts and is against Senator Green alone, charging him with bribing Beavers to purchase time recorders for the Post Office Department. It specifies four transactions and charges that Senator Green drew checks on the Seventh National Bank of New York, ranging from \$325 to \$342, in favor of Beavers. These transactions are alleged to have occurred between Dec. 11, 1901, and Oct. 8, 1902.

The arrest of Senator Green caused little surprise in this city, because it has been understood since Tuesday that he was under indictment. He said last evening, when told that the warrant would probably reach the city today:

"Well, I hope it does, so as to get this suspense over."

He takes his arrest cheerfully, saying: "Because some of those fellows want me to die is no reason for me to be dead."

After his assignment to give out the following statement to the public:

"To those to whom I am best known I hope it is unnecessary to say that I have not given or received bribes, that I have wronged no man, much less the United States Government or any department thereof. All my business has been conducted openly and honestly, and no man advantage has been taken concerning contracts, orders, prices or otherwise, either by myself or by any business interests with which I am connected. I have no conspiracy, and I only wish that those responsible for the serious trouble which has come to me and mine by this undeserved and, as I believe, unwarranted action have been imbued with pure motives in the interest of civic virtue and highest ideals."

I shall not seek or ask sympathy, but shall hope that my life, business and public record, so well under scrutiny for many years, have not been in vain, and that public judgment will be suspended until time and opportunity will permit facts to replace fancies and suspicions.

To my knowledge I have never brought distress or the shadow of a reflection to the political party which I am alleged to own allegiance, and now that my good name and reputation are so conspicuously challenged just as the primaries are on, and when my friends are urging my return to the Broome County Republican Committee, I must insist upon completely withdrawing and retiring from the Republican organization, at least until such time as I am legally free and clear from any imputation of dishonest and dishonorable actions.

While his bond was being signed, Senator Green laughed and joked with the new Green party men and others in the office of United States District Attorney George B. Curtis, in which the arraignment occurred.

Senator Green has been chairman of the Broome County Republican Committee for eight years and served two terms as Mayor of Binghamton. He is the general manager of the Yagui Paper Company of Mexico, with offices in New York; is the owner of the Doremus Stamp Cancellation Company of Washington, which has been prominently in the recent Post Office Department investigations; is the president of six or eight large industrial corporations, director in about a dozen others, and in many ways has for years been the most prominent business man of this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—State Senator George E. Green of New York was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here today on charges of bribery and conspiracy to defraud the Government. George W. Beavers, former superintendent of the salary and allowance division of the Post Office Department, was indicted with Green. The statement given out by District Attorney Beach this afternoon is as follows:

"On Thursday last the Grand Jury returned the following indictments: One against George W. Beavers and George E. Green, charging them with conspiring to commit an offense against the United States under section 540 of the Revised Statutes; the second is against Beavers alone, charging him with accepting a bribe in violation of Section 550 of the Revised

## Statutes, and a third is against George E. Green alone, charging him with bribing an officer of the United States in violation of Section 541 of the Revised Statutes.

The conspiracy indictment against Green and Beavers charges that from July 11, 1901, to March 24, 1903, Beavers was superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances in the Post Office Department; that he was charged with the purchase of supplies for the first and second class post offices, including furniture, that during the same time George E. Green was president of the International Time Recording Company, a concern engaged in the business of selling time recorders for use in the post offices, factories and places of business; that on Nov. 1, 1901, Beavers and Green conspired to commit an offense against the United States by means of an agreement between them, the agreement being that Green should give Beavers, in behalf of the Time Recording Company, 10 per cent on all time recording devices sold by the said company to the United States, the purchase of which was procured through Beavers. The overt act charged is the purchase of one time recorder and a certain number of keys on Nov. 1, 1901, the number of keys depending on the number of employees, each employee having one key.

The second and third counts charged the payment by Green to Beavers of \$325 on Dec. 11, 1901. The fourth count charges the ordering of one time recorder on July 1, 1902. The fifth and sixth counts charge the payment by Green to Beavers of \$342 on Oct. 8, 1902. The seventh and eighth counts charge a similar payment of \$418.30 on April 20, 1902. The ninth count charges the ordering of one time recorder on July 1, 1902. The tenth and eleventh counts charge the payment by Green to Beavers of \$342.88 on Oct. 8, 1902.

"The indictment against Beavers singly is based on the same facts, and charges him as a United States officer with accepting bribes, there being four counts in the indictment against Beavers."

"The indictment against Green charges him with bribery, containing four counts and setting up the same facts alleged in the indictment against Beavers."

According to the information obtained by Post Office inspectors the bribes mentioned above were paid to Beavers by Green in personal checks, one drawn on the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York and the others on the Seventh National Bank of New York. The checks were endorsed by Beavers.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow and his inspectors have since early in the investigation, but it was not until very recently that adequate proofs were secured.

An emphatic denial was secured from Senator Green, who said that the indictment this afternoon of the repeated report that Chairman Dunn of the New York State Republican Committee was connected with the time clock fraud. It was authoritatively stated that the most careful inquiry had failed to furnish any substantiation for these statements. It is not denied at the Post Office Department that the District Attorney's office, however, that further indictments may be expected as a result of the investigation of the time clock fraud.

The indictments read: "George E. Green, George W. Beavers and other parties unknown, and the Post Office inspectors are charged with conspiring to defraud the Government in the purchase of time recorders for the Post Office Department. This indictment is in twelve counts and charges that Senator Green, as president of the International Time Recording Company, on Nov. 1, 1901, entered into a conspiracy with Beavers whereby Beavers was to receive a commission of 10 per cent of the purchase price of every time recorder bought for the Post Office Department. Nine of the counts of this indictment make specific charges that at nine different times, from Dec. 9, 1901, to Oct. 9, 1902, Senator Green had checks ranging from \$318 to \$1,042 made out to him by the International Time Recording Company and that he in turn gave his personal checks for the same amount to Beavers. It is charged that these checks were drawn on the Central National Bank of New York, were deposited by Senator Green in the Knickerbocker Trust Company and that he then drew checks on the trust company in favor of Beavers."

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## GUESSING AT A NEW CABINET.

## MEN FRIENDLY TO CHAMBERLAIN LIKELY TO GO IN.

Little Doubt That the Reconstructed Cabinet Will Be Short Lived—When the Break Occurs, It Is Predicted, Chamberlain Will Come Out on Top.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 19.—Not since the resignation of Prince Bismarck has a resignation caused such a stir in Europe as that of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain from the British Cabinet. Since it was announced it has been and is the leading topic of the Continental press, while in Great Britain nothing else is written or talked of.

Every writer and every reader in England to-day is a maker of cabinets and a political prophet.

The events following Monday's Cabinet meeting have created an entirely new order of things in the British Cabinet. Old parties and divisions have been obliterated and out of new ones will be developed England's future scheme of political organization.

It is impossible for the present for the numerous groups to maintain individual existence. The Unionist free traders, Unionist "retaliatory protectionists" and Unionist preferentialists, each with the counterpart in the opposite party, must as a consequence be added to the disorganized parties after the great split on Home Rule.

But whatever may be developed in the future out of this extraordinary situation, which cannot be gauged by conventional rules, there is one thing generally admitted—that is, that Mr. Chamberlain up to the present moment has played the winning game.

Of his most powerful opponents in the Cabinet two have already resigned and two have proffered their resignations. In the Cabinet he leaves a Prime Minister who openly declares himself on the side of the Chamberlain party and remains in office to make the way straight for it.

There also remains in the Cabinet Austen Chamberlain, the former Colonial Secretary's son, who by common consent is expected to become Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reconstructed Cabinet.

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## EXCURSION STEAMER BURNS.

## Passengers Said to Have Been Burned or Drowned on St. John River.

St. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 19.—Word reached here to-night that an excursion steamer (name not given) had been burned on the St. John River. Several passengers are said to have been burned, crushed and drowned in the panic.

## THOSE IVORY CHAIRS AGAIN.

## Mrs. Smeaton Is Sure Her Memory Did Not Fail Her, Even in Details.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 19.—As was to have been expected, the letter of the Maharajah of Benares explaining the exchange of presents between himself and Viceroy Curzon, by which the latter secured some historic ivory chairs, has not been allowed to pass without comment.

Mrs. Smeaton, who brought the matter to light originally, writes to the papers again, declaring that she has proof that her memory did not fail her even in the small details on which the Maharajah made well-meant attempts to throw an air of doubt with a submissive pen.

While the fact remains that Viceroy Curzon in his private capacity exchanged presents with a native chief, receiving an exquisitely carved suite of ivory furniture, couches, chairs and footstools, and giving a rifle in return, the Viceroy sent the furniture to be repaired at the School of Art Supervision instead of to an ordinary upholsterer.

The leading Indian journal, the Pioneer, comments strongly on the matter. It points out that even if the Maharajah set particular store on the suite he would not have been able to say so, when the proposal was made to him that he should part with it. It continues:

"It is this reason, of course, that caused the Government to set its face against all private dealings between native chiefs and officers who come into official contact with them. A political officer found exchanging presents with a Rajah would be on the way to serious trouble, and it is evidently expedient that the prime rules of the service should be observed by his head."

## BALKAN CRISIS LESS ACUTE.

## Bulgarian Troops to Reinforce Frontier Posts—French Cruiser to Turkey.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The Porte has received official information that the recent mobilization of the Bulgarian troops applies only to a few regiments which are intended to reinforce frontier posts.

A more reassuring feeling has prevailed here in regard to the situation during the past few days. It is learned that the imperial troops have been victorious in all encounters, and the rumors in circulation to the effect that the mobilization of the Fourth and Fifth Army Corps was impending are thought therefore to be without foundation.

M. Zinovief, the Russian Ambassador, was received in audience by the Sultan to-day. He is understood to have made serious representations concerning the excessive number of the bashi-bazouks in the Monastir district.

The appointment of Reshid Bey, the former Vali of Beirut, to a seat in the Privy Council of the Foreign Ministry has impressed the diplomats unfavorably.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, informed his colleagues that the French government had decided to send reinforcements to Oran, the westernmost province of Algiers.

It was reported last month that the French garrisons on the southern frontier of Algeria had been increased by three battalions. France has been in possession of the city of Oran, the fortified capital of the province, since 1831.

## FRENCH TROOPS TO ALGIERS.

## The Cabinet Will Send Reinforcements to Fortified City of Oran.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Cabinet has decided to send reinforcements to Oran, the westernmost province of Algiers.

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## GEORGIA TROOPS FOIL MOB.

## Governor Acts Quickly and Saves a Negro From Lynching.

ROME, GA., Sept. 19.—A desperate attempt was made at 2 o'clock this morning to lynch Albert Going, a negro confined in Floyd county jail, charged with attempt to assault Leslie Peyton, a demented white girl.

About 8 o'clock last night men and boys began to gather at the corner of Broad street and Fifth avenue, and by 10 o'clock the crowd numbered about three hundred. Another large crowd gathered in Fifth avenue in front of the County Court House. It was planned that a crowd should gather in another part of the city and at 11 o'clock the jail be stormed.

The Sheriff Donohoe notified Gov. Terrell of the trouble, and the Governor ordered troops out. A strong guard was thrown around the jail almost before the mob realized it. The Sheriff said his life had been threatened and he had to defend himself. He also said the lives of the other officers if they attempted to protect the negro.

About 2 o'clock this morning the mob again gathered in front of the jail. The Sheriff ran out in the road in front of the jail and exclaimed: "I want it understood that no lynching party can get this negro while I am alive. Any man who attempts to get Going had better make arrangements for his funeral expenses in advance."

The mob then dispersed. The Sheriff explained to the mob that there was doubt of the negro's guilt, and after some further talk he succeeded in getting it to disperse.

Mrs. Peyton grasped a shotgun before she ran to her daughter, and she attempted to kill the negro.

Going was taken to Atlanta for safe keeping by order of the Governor this afternoon.

## INDORSING A RELIC.

## Chum of "Golden Rule" Jones, Once of the Altruistic Colony, Nominated.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Democratic convention here to-day nominated for Senator Edgar Conrow of Morris county, who was the founder in this county of the Altruistic colony, of which "Golden Rule" Jones, of Toledo, was one of the directors. The colony is now extinct. The convention also adopted a resolution commending the memory of President Roosevelt.

## WE ANSWER CANADIAN CLAIMS.

## NO BOUNDARY ARGUMENT THAT HAS NOT BEEN MET.

Struggle So Far Has Centred on Fixing Northern Boundary, and the Line Alleged by Finlay Would Secure to Canada Islands of Strategic Value.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 19.—The week's proceedings before the Arbitration Tribunal developed the fact that the Canadians are apparently devoting their utmost efforts to prove their contention as to the southern boundary of the disputed territory.

Sir Robert Finlay, the Attorney-General, occupied three out of four days in presenting arguments in support of the Canadian claim that the narrow, almost un navigable, Peace River referred to in Capt. Vancouver's narrative, alleged to have been known to the negotiators of the treaty of 1825, is the southern boundary, and not the broad channel which Vancouver in his map designated as Portland Channel.

The importance of this claim is manifest, for success on this point would secure to Canada Pearce, Sitkan, Wales and Kanna-humut islands, which are of great strategic value as commanding Port Simpson, which will be the terminus of the new trans-Canadian railroad. Canada has heretofore made out a strong case on this point, and has been supported by numerous maps.

The United States denies the contention and rests for support on the map of Vancouver, excluding his narrative, which, it is contended, was unknown to the negotiators of the treaty.

Sir Robert Finlay has heretofore devoted little attention to the great question of the boundary of the *lieux*. He has discussed at some length the definition of "coast," but has barely touched the general question.

The task of handling this point has not been made easier by Lord Alverstone's suggestion that the Attorney-General should not only demolish the contention of the United States, but should also indicate how the boundary of the territory should be drawn.

Sir Robert Finlay has not as yet advanced any argument that has not been foreshadowed and anticipated by the American counsel. He has sprung no surprise, and for every argument he has adduced the Americans feel that they have adequate answers ready.

The Canadians display great energy in securing publicity of the proceedings, having comprehensive résumés of each day's argument prepared for the Canadian press by Mr. Pope, one of the assistant secretaries of the tribunal.

The Canadians do not seem over-anxious as to their prospects. One of their counsel, when asked to-day for his view in regard to what points the Canadians might consider that they had made in the argument so far said:

"What's the use? It would not affect the opinion of the United States a particle. There they have their minds made up already, and nothing can change them."

The Canadian counsel show considerable bitterness toward the American representatives. They say:

"The British commissioners are jurists of high repute and impartial, while the American commissioners are politicians and parties to the case."

Next week will see the conclusion of Sir Robert Finlay's argument, and D. P. Watson of the United States commission will then present the American case. It is expected that he will occupy about three days and that the case will be finished on Oct. 9.

## MR. DILLINGHAM'S LITTLE JOKE.

## He Manages a Surprise at the Reunion of a Husband and Wife.

Cynthia Brooke, the English actress who has come here to act with Julia Marlowe, is in private life Mrs. Frederick G. Latham; and her husband is producing, as the theatrical phrase goes, "Fools of Nature," in which Mrs. Marlowe is to appear. Mrs. Latham has been acting in Australia for the last two years and has just returned to New York to join him in New York, but knew nothing more of her intentions.

He was, in fact, looking about him to decide in what way she should make her first appearance in this country. There was a part in the play he was rehearsing which he thought would suit her admirably, but he had been told by Charles B. Dillingham, manager for Miss Marlowe, that the actress for that rôle had been selected.

It will thus be seen that the banker-farmer had obtained two crops from his acre this summer, and every summer hereafter. He knew what most of the "goose" in his flock was doing. He was now a fine old fellow, which will command a good price about Thanksgiving, and where he gathered his early crop of vegetables he is growing a new berry bed, which will yield a handsome crop of choice berries next spring.

Now, for the monetary side. He receives about 70 cents an hour for his work in the bank—actual working time—so, for every hour that he spends in his garden he charges up against it 70 cents. He also charges up every cent of cash outlay he makes for it, and gives the garden credit for all stuff he consumes in his own home at regular market prices, and also for all cash received for produce sold.

Last year his net profit from his garden was \$184.30. This year his profit so far is \$234.65, and the colony is as yet unused. He estimates that it will net him about \$70.